

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site

Other names/site number: DHR Nos. 087-5676 / 44SN0341

Name of related multiple property listing:

The Nottoway of Virginia, c. 1650-1953

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: Approx. 570 feet west Indian Town Road and Cobb Pond Rd. intersection

City or town: Capron State: VA County: Southampton

Not For Publication: ☐ N/A Vicinity: ☒ X

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national X statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B C X D

<hr/>	
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	
<hr/>	
In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<hr/>	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
<hr/>	
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private: ☒
- Public – Local ☐
- Public – State ☐
- Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☐
- District ☐
- Site ☒
- Structure ☐
- Object ☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Animal Facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural Outbuildings

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural Field

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: N/A

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site (recorded as 087-5676/ 44SN0341 by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources) is located on the north side of Indian Town Road in the vicinity of the communities of Capron and Courtland in Southampton County, Virginia. The 1.8-acre site is within an open agricultural field and is separated from the road by a stand of trees and other vegetation. An unnamed lane extends near the site's southeastern boundary. The site is a farmstead occupied by Nottoway tribal members from c. 1852-1953. Prior to this, the site was part of the Nottoway tribal reservation lands known as the Circle Tract. The reservation was established during the colonial era after the Nottoway entered a treaty with officials of the English Crown. No noncontributing resources are associated with this property. Nearby to the north is Site 44SN0069, a Late Archaic/ Early Woodland camp that is not associated with the Woodson-Turner Site; however, the Woodson-Turner Site overlays the earlier cultural deposits and therefore the previously identified Archaic/Woodland site is represented in the artifacts sample. With regard to integrity, the Woodson-Turner Site possesses an undisturbed character that has preserved cultural deposits, stratification, and context necessary to yield important information and it is directly related to the 19th-century privatization of Nottoway tribal holdings through family allotments.

Narrative Description

The Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site is situated on the north side of Indian Town Road (Rt. 651), just south of the Nottoway River. The site encompasses approximately 1.8 acres of generally flat land that currently is an agricultural field. Overall, today the vicinity is very rural with widely dispersed residences situated among working farms and dense stands of woodlands that are managed for timbering.

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The Iroquoian-speaking Nottoway are indigenous to the interior coastal plain of Virginia and North Carolina, and closely related to the region's other Iroquoian-speakers, the Meherrin and Tuscarora. The coastal plain is defined by its complex environment of saltwater and freshwater rivers, bays, and marshes. Historically, fishing provided a principal food source, while floodplains and low-lying necklands of rich sandy soil offered opportunities for horticulture and village sites. Encounters with Europeans subsequent to the establishment of the English colony at Jamestown in 1607 impacted all of the tribes then inhabiting the interior coastal plain.

During the 17th through 19th centuries, the Nottoway occupied a dispersed "Indian Town" located along the Nottoway River's middle reaches of the six miles between modern Courtland, Virginia, and Carey's Bridge in Capron. During the early 18th century, lands traditionally occupied by the Nottoway were surveyed and two reservations were established around their



Indian Towns, in the landscape of what is today Southampton County, Virginia. The southern reserve was called the "Square Tract," and formed a six-square mile territory south of the Nottoway River (the northern reserve later was subdivided and sold to private landowners). Extended Indian families maintained farmsteads along this riverine stretch during the 19th century, organized on the "Indian Town Road," which ran through the center of the Nottoway community. During the 19th century, the Square Tract reservation was divided among the resident Nottoway c.1830-1880, and "allotment" farms of extended Indian families were developed as private property homesteads. The Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site was established c. 1850 on Nottoway Indian allotment land, and occupied by the family and descendants until c. 1950. The site was one of the last remaining farms of the Nottoway's Indian Town. Today, the farmstead is an archaeological site, but with connection to the living memory of Nottoway descendants of the residence, and prior to c. 1950, an uninterrupted indigenous tenancy stretching back hundreds of years.

Environmental Context

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) *Soil Survey of Southampton County, Virginia* explains that Southampton County lies in the Coastal Plain region of southeastern Virginia. The county's total area is 390,800 acres, of which 387,897 acres are land area and the remainder is water. The county seat, Courtland, is located in the central part of the county (and is a short distance southeast of the Woodson-Turner Home Site). Wood products and agricultural

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field crops, namely corn, soybeans, cotton, peanuts, and small grains, predominate. About 68 percent of the land area, or about 263,900 acres, is woodland and 32 percent, or about 124,000 acres, is used for agriculture (USDA 2009:1).

Site Setting

The Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site is located a short distance south of the Nottoway River and north of Indian Town Road (Rt. 651) in central Southampton County. The site's setting is one of large agricultural fields interspersed with small stands of mixed hardwoods and coniferous species. Oak, hickory, loblolly pine, eastern red cedar, and flowering dogwood dominate the overstory vegetation, while deerberry, poison ivy, and greenbrier characterize the understory. According to the County's comprehensive plan, of the county's approximately 602.77 square miles, about 57 percent consists of forests. Lowland forests alongside rivers and streams, generally in swampy areas, are hardwoods such as oak, gum, and cypress. Upland areas have been harvested and reforested in pine (Southampton County Planning Commission 2015: 7/10).

All of Southampton County is located in the Chowan River drainage. The Nottoway and Blackwater rivers converge near the North Carolina state line to form the Chowan River, which is a tributary of the Albemarle Sound. The Meherrin River, along the county's western boundary, also drains to the Chowan River. With slow-moving waters and pockets of old-growth cypress and tupelo trees along their shorelines, both the Blackwater and Nottoway are part of the Virginia State Scenic Rivers program for their entire length within the county (Southampton County Planning Commission 2015: 7/11).

Field Investigations

In April 2016, an archaeological team under the supervision of Berek J. Dore (Project Lead Archaeologist) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for cultural resource evaluation of the Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site (44SN0341). Site 44SN0069 is a Late Archaic / Early Woodland camp that is not associated with the Woodson-Turner project, but the Woodson-Turner Site overlays the earlier cultural deposits and therefore the previously identified Archaic/Woodland site is represented in the sample.

The archaeological investigation was conducted for the College of William & Mary's American Indian Resource Center (AIRC), in consultation with the landowner and collaboration with VDHR and the Nottoway Indian Tribe of Virginia. The field team for the project included staff from the AIRC, a graduate student from the Department of Anthropology, College of William & Mary, contract crewmembers from the cultural resource management field, and descendants of Millie Woodson-Turner from the Nottoway community.

Phase I Identification and Survey Methods

Phase I Shovel Testing and Pedestrian Survey

The site was subject to pedestrian survey conducted concurrently with systematic subsurface testing. Shovel tests pits (STP) were excavated at 50-foot intervals throughout the survey area (Figure 1). Due to the high percentage of ground visibility, a thorough site walk over, or

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pedestrian survey, was conducted in lieu of the excavation of radial shovel test pits. Shovel testing did not occur in areas west of the site boundaries identified by VDHR in order to avoid any impact on the land.



Figure 1. Shovel test grid of the Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site 44SN0341. Red circles are negative tests, green circles are positive, and the datum stake is a violet-circled triangle in the southeast corner against the access road. *Map by Sarah Voeller.*

Shovel tests measured approximately 1.25 feet (15 inches) in diameter and all soils excavated from the shovel tests were screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth. Depths of shovel tests were recorded in reference to the ground surface. Shovel tests were excavated stratigraphically and close attention was paid to the distinction between the plow zone and the sub-plow zone. All shovel tests were excavated .3 -.4 feet (~10 centimeters) into sterile subsoil. Investigators identified any areas where possible buried cultural strata were present. Descriptions of soil texture and color followed standard terminology and the Munsell (1994) soil color charts. All shovel test data was recorded on standard forms and identified on maps of the surveyed area. All artifacts were bagged and numbered by provenience.

The pedestrian survey was conducted, in large part, based on the 50-foot interval utilized for the layout of the shovel test pits. In several cases, the exact locations of some artifacts were recorded as opposed to the general approach of classifying location based on a 25-foot buffer around each 50-foot interval grid point, meaning that the majority of surface finds that were collected and recorded were recovered within a 25-foot radius from the grid point identified on the artifact identification tags. No surface collections were recorded along the western side of the site, which is why further investigation of the western side of the site was not conducted.

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Shovel tests were surveyed and plotted based on the site datum identified as 1000N/1000E, which was located along the southeastern side of the access road to the land and just north of Indian Town Road in the vicinity of Capron and Courtland, Virginia. All shovel tests, positive and negative (no cultural material), along with excavated test units and pedestrian survey finds, were mapped with equipment that utilized GIS and CAD programs.

Test Unit Excavation

Following completion of the excavation shovel tests and pedestrian survey, field analysis of the stratigraphic and density data obtained from these efforts was used to establish the locations of test units (Figure 2). The goals of the excavation of test units were to examine site stratigraphy thoroughly, provide a representative sample of the artifact assemblage contained within the site for analysis, and identify any possible buried cultural features.

Two test units were excavated in areas that had a relatively high probability of containing subsurface features. The first test unit measured 5 feet by 5 feet and the second unit measured 2.5 feet by 2.5 feet. The reason for the second, smaller, test unit was due in part to time constraints. Both test units were excavated stratigraphically to sterile soil (B-Horizon). The plow zone or overburden, where present, was excavated as a single stratigraphic level. The cultural material from each of these levels was bagged in reference to the northeast corner of the unit. The ground surface prior to excavation, the top of any newly encountered strata, and the base of excavation of each test unit was photo-documented. All subplow zone cultural features were mapped and photographed. Any cultural features identified during unit excavation were recorded in plan and photographed. The feature(s) were mapped and photographed, referenced to the previously established grid (Figure 3).

The area for Test Unit 1 was selected as a result of charcoal layers detected in shovel test pit (STP) N 1250 E 800. Upon opening the unit, clear plow scars were observed cutting through the stratigraphy, and a burnt feature was identified in the southwest corner. The boundary of the feature was faint, but the dark brownish grey loamy sand and black loamy sand were both heavily flecked with charcoal (Figure 4).

Site Characteristics Based on the 2016 Archaeological Assemblage

Site Age

- Overall, the site's artifacts date to the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Figure 5).
- The majority of the artifact assemblage is chronologically consistent with the documentary and oral history research for the Millie Woodson-Turner site.
- The site's location matches the 1850s reservation allotment survey for Millie Woodson, subsequent Nottoway allotment surveys through the 1870s, and dwelling structures located on the tract in maps from the 1860s and 1910s.
- A small, but noteworthy, portion of the artifact assemblage dates to the 18th- century colonial period. These artifacts are either materials associated with older possessions from the Millie Woodson-Turner home site, or a yet-to-be-identified 18th-century Nottoway Indian dwelling site in the vicinity.
- There is a Late Archaic / Early Woodland camp site (2500-1200 B.C. / 1200- 500 B.C.),

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recorded by VDHR as 44SN0069, located at the north end of the agricultural field, but unrelated to the investigation.

- No domestic or wild animal remains were uncovered during the excavations.

A chimney fall was observed on the property, relocated to the southeastern corner of the current agricultural field, near the site's entrance from Indian Town Road. This chimney was associated with the Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site, and is reported to have stood in place until the 1970s, then was destroyed / relocated for improved farming accessibility. A total of 46 pieces of brick were recovered, with 6 different brick types represented.



Figure 2. The locations of Test Unit 1 and Test Unit 2. *Map by Sarah Voeller.*

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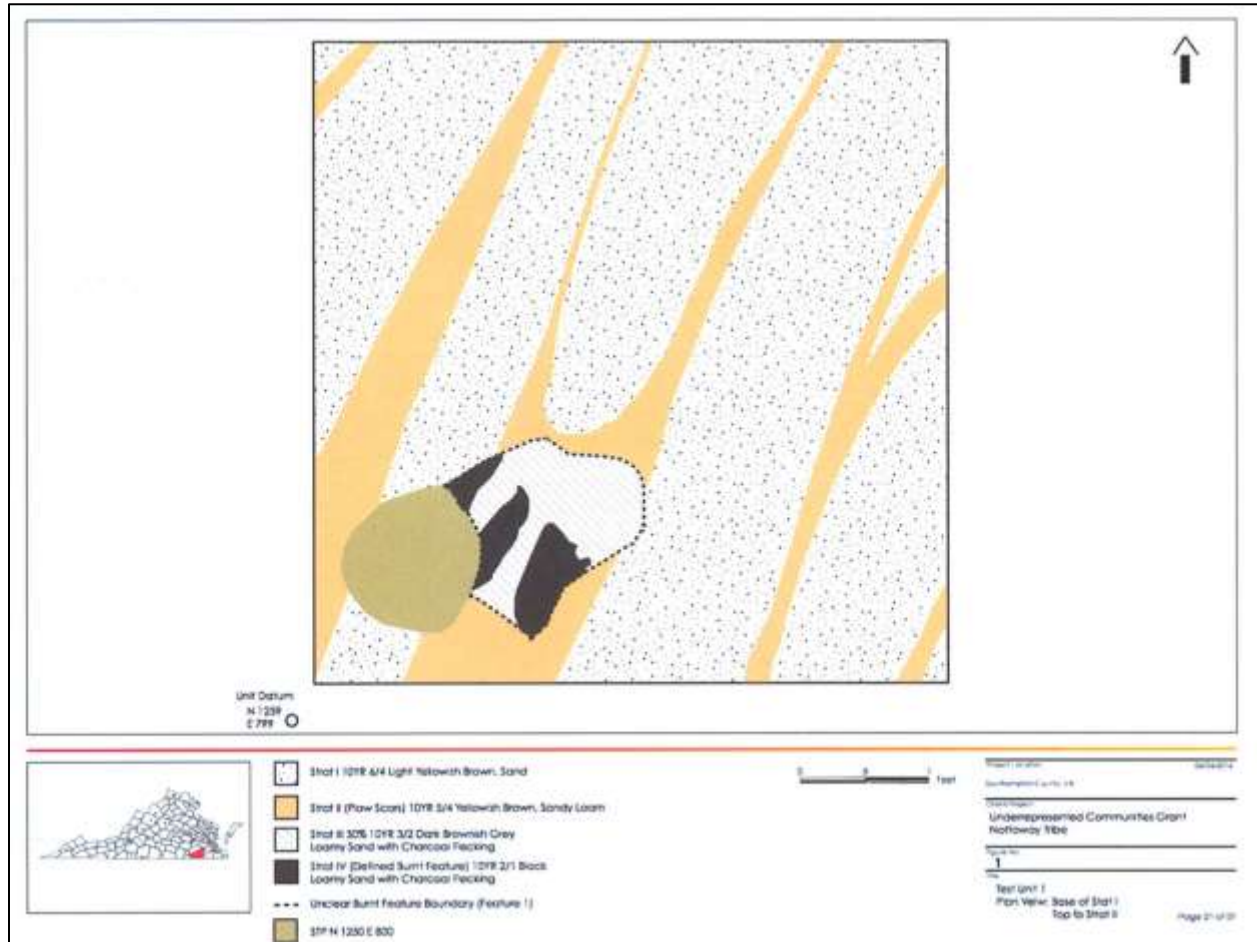


Figure 3. Test Unit 1 showing plow scarring and burnt feature. *Graphic by Sarah Voeller.*

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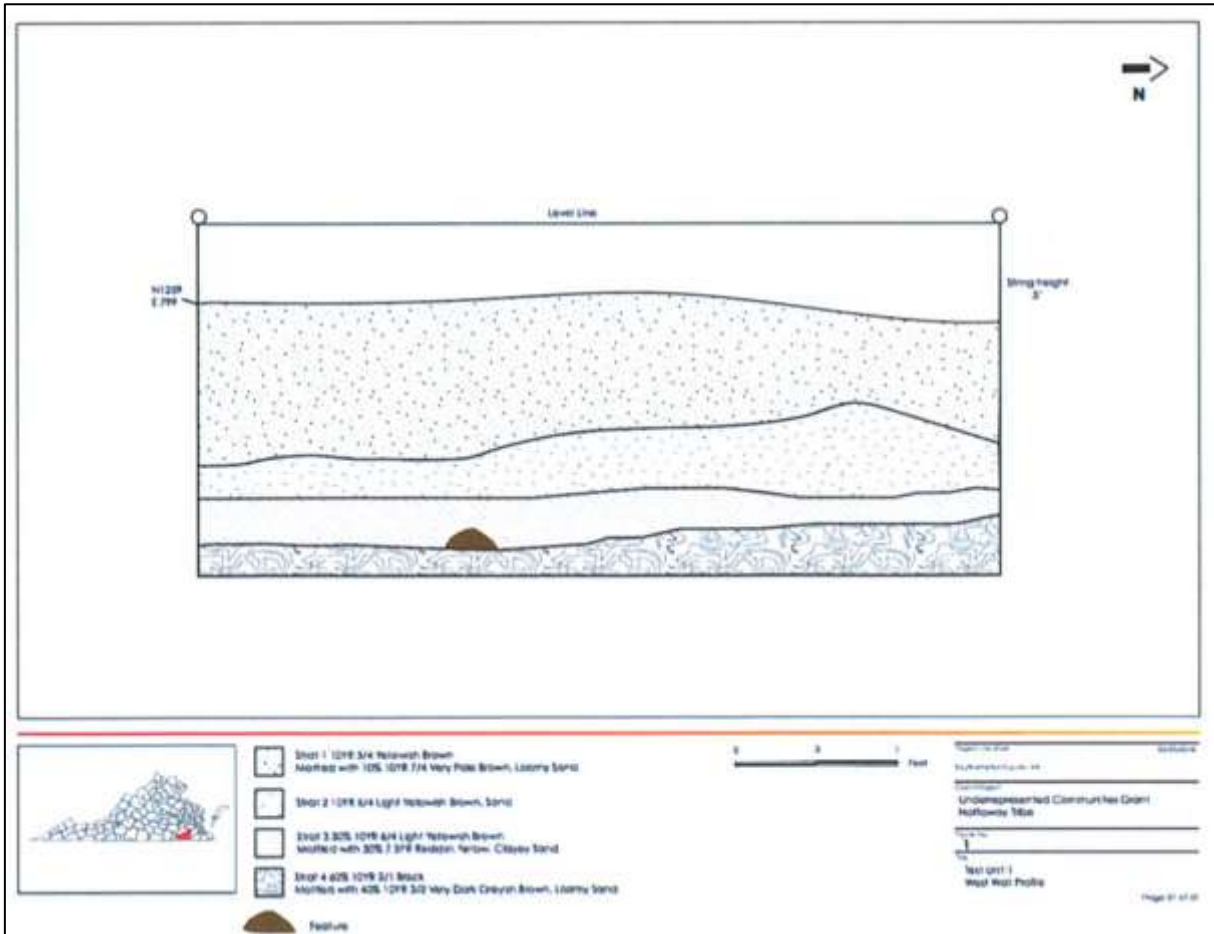


Figure 4. Wall profile of Test Unit 1 showing stratigraphy and feature. *Graphic by Sarah Voeller.*

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Figure 5. An assortment of 19th and 20th-century artifacts represented at the Millie Woodson-Turner and Susannah Turner (Hurst) Claud farmstead (44SN0341), including architectural remains, farm implements, household ceramics and glass, personal effects and clothing-related fragments.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☒ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ETHNIC HERITAGE: Native American

ARCHAEOLOGY: Historic: Aboriginal

Period of Significance

c. 1852-1953

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Nottoway Indian Tribe of Virginia

Architect/Builder

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site is being nominated under the Multiple Property Documentation Form, *The Nottoway of Virginia, c. 1650-1953*. The site is significant at the statewide level under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage: Native American for its association with the reservation allotments of the Nottoway tribe's Square Tract in Southampton County, Virginia, that began c. 1850-1852. The allotments represent a critical turning point in the history of the Nottoway Indian Tribe of Virginia since the colonial era, as lands held in common by the tribe began to be distributed to private ownership of tribal members. The site's significance extends to its occupation by the Woodson-Turner-Claud family until 1953, as the end of their almost century-long ownership of the property marked also the last continuously controlled parcels of Iroquoian territory leaving the hands of Nottoway descendants. The site is significant at the statewide level under Criterion D in the area of Archaeology: Historic: Aboriginal. The research potential for the site is substantive, as related to 19th-century Virginia Iroquoians, antebellum and post-Civil War reservation economies, material culture, and the social politics of free non-whites in antebellum Southampton County, and later, during the legally mandated racial segregation of the Jim Crow era. The field investigations also have yielded a dataset useful for re-evaluating previously identified colonial-era through mid-20th century archaeological resources that, due to lack of understanding about how the Nottoway adopted English housing types and adapted manufactured goods for their own needs, may have been misidentified as Euro-American cultural deposits instead of Nottoway reservation-era homesteads and farms. The Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site's period of significance begins c. 1852 when Woodson-Turner received her allotment of reservation lands and ends in 1953 when a chancery court-ordered auction of the land meant it left possession of Nottoway descendants.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historical Overview

The Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site on Indian Town Road (Route 651) in Southampton County, Virginia, represents the heart of the historical Nottoway community. The tribe was settled through this section of the Nottoway River during the late 18th-century through World War II. The Woodson-Turner Home Site (44SN0341) was one of the last remaining farms of the Nottoway reservation that included Indian Town.

Millie Woodson, born c. 1831, was the daughter of Nottoway Indians Parsons Turner and Mary Woodson. She applied for and received her allotment of Nottoway Indian land in 1852-1853, by order of Virginia's General Assembly. Through the oversight of the Trustees of the Nottoway Indian Tribe and the Court of Southampton, the parcel was surveyed out of the tribe's "Square Tract" reservation.

Near the time of the Civil War, Woodson built a frame cottage on the tract. Adjacent to Woodson were several other members of her matrilineage, households organized around the females of the Nottoway tribe, their spouses, and their descendants, including the families of

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Artis, Bozeman, Crocker, Scholar, and Turner. Millie Woodson-Turner married Morefield Hurst, a “free person of color.” Hurst was listed as “Black” or “Mulatto” in documents from the period, such as census records. Millie and Morefield Hurst kept a small farm on the Nottoway allotment land and raised a family of ten. Woodson-Turner (under the name Millie Hurst), her children, and her neighboring siblings and cousins were listed as “Indian” on the 1870 census for Southampton County.

Eventually, one of Millie’s older female children took control of the farm’s day-to-day operations; Susanna, born c. 1865, and her husband, James Thompson Claude, who were married in 1889, occupied the old reservation allotment. Born about 1857, Claude was the son of a white man and an enslaved woman, and worked as a day laborer and small farmer growing corn, peas, and potatoes and raising pigs.

The remainder of the Nottoways’ tribal land was divided amongst Millie’s siblings and their cousins, with the last tracts of communal land allotted to the Edwin D. Turner Sr. family in the 1870s-1880s. Afterward, all Nottoway lands were considered private property and the state’s trust relationship with the tribe’s real and personal property ceased.

By 1900, Susanna Claude’s family owned several tracts in the neighborhood. William Turner, Susanna’s brother, neighbored the allotment home site. He, along with his wife Romine and eight children, looked after his elderly parents, Millie Woodson-Turner and Morefield Hurst, until their deaths in the 1910s. Susanna Claude continued on the family farm, with assistance from her adult male children and her son-in-law. Susanna’s husband James Thompson Claude died in 1926, and through the 1920s and 1930s, Susanna’s children became more engaged in farming and managing family affairs. During this era, the few remaining Nottoway Indian allotment families intermarried with each other, as well as with whites and African Americans. Some couples, children, and kindred left Southampton County for wage work in the urban centers of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia. Others, such as Susanna’s children Arthur Claude, Joshua Claude, and Nannie (nee Claude) Nickens, stayed in Southampton, farming cotton and peanuts.

As Nottoway family members dispersed over the Virginia Tidewater and elsewhere during the first half of the 20th century, the Claude farm remained the rural home place for an extended family descended from Nottoway reservation allottee Millie Woodson-Turner. When senior matriline Susanna Claude became ill during the mid-1940s, she moved in with her son, Arthur Claude, across the Nottoway River. The old family house burned to the ground sometime thereafter, and the property was soon sold for debt and unpaid taxes. Susanna Claude, daughter of Nottoway allottee Millie Woodson-Turner, died in 1949.

In 1952, one of Nottoway headman Edwin D. Turner’s granddaughters, Rosa Ellen Sykes, sold her life interests in two Indian Town Road reservation allotment tracts to her daughter. Another relative contested the transfer and, in 1953, a chancery court ordered the property be auctioned, and the monies arising from the sale divided in proportion to descent from the original allottee. As Edwin Turner Jr. had married Mattie Claud (daughter of Susanna Turner Claud), their children and descendants were identified in the suit. Thus, William Turner and Bessie Turner [Harris], who had lived with “Big Grandma” Susanna Turner Claude when their parents moved to Portsmouth,

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were considered interested parties. The court traced the Nottoway descendants in Southampton, as well as Susanna's grandchildren and great-grandchildren in Philadelphia, for the monetary divisions from the auction. Today, the site of the Woodson-Turner reservation allotment is archaeological, which include the remains of several reservation homesteads.

Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage: Native American

The Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site is significant at the statewide level under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage: Native American because it is the only Iroquoian reservation archaeological site documented (to date) in the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the first 19th-century Nottoway house site to be identified.

The Woodson-Turner Site is that of a mid-19th- to mid-20th-century homestead, the residence last occupied by Susanna Turner/Hurst-Claude. Based on the documentary record, archaeological assemblage, and oral history, the home site was also that of Susanna Claude's mother, Millie Woodson-Turner, a female of the Nottoway Indian tribe. Given the date range of the site's artifacts, and the documentary record from the state archives and county courthouse, the home site was probably established close to the time of Millie Woodson-Turner's reservation allotment distribution in the early 1850s.

The artifact record reflects the Nottoway tribe's increased participation in the market economy of antebellum Virginia, as well as intensified consumption of goods during the late 19th century. Nottoway culture loss was significant during this period, as recorded in archival records and confirmed by the mostly absent Iroquoian material culture of the archaeological assemblage. A pattern of traditional culture replacement with the material objects of merchant and industrial capitalism can thus be observed. A similar observation can be made from the archaeology of other American Indian reservation economies, both here in Virginia (i.e. Pamunkey) and elsewhere (i.e. Cherokee).

Criterion D: Archaeology – Historic – Aboriginal

The Woodson-Turner Site is significant at the statewide level under Criterion D in the area of Archaeology: Historic: Aboriginal. The project research was conducted in consultation with the family and Nottoway descendants, the current landowner, the American Indian Resource Center at William & Mary, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the National Park Service. From its inception, the project has been civically engaged and has utilized the ethics and methodologies of historical anthropology and ethnography. These methods allowed for the triangulation of data from newly collected oral histories of family members, original research of Nottoway archival records in Southampton County, and recently surveyed and recovered archaeological resources. Combined, the project's collaboration has generated the only state-sponsored Iroquoian reservation archaeological and ethnographic research conducted to date and is the first Virginia Iroquoian reservation site to be nominated for the National Register of Historic Places. As there have been limited anthropological or historical investigations of Virginia Indian reservations, the Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site has substantive archaeological research potential and has already added significant knowledge to our understanding of an overlooked period and underrepresented people of Virginia Indian culture

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and history. Further investigation can yield information to address the following research questions.

Defining Site Boundaries & Cultural Features

- 1) The oral history of the site suggests the former placement of multiple pathways, fences, animal pens and outbuildings at the family compound. In addition to the Woodson-Turner/ Claud households, searching for other archaeological features would add to our understanding of Nottoway household economies from the c. 1850–1953 period. What are the site boundaries and other identifiable cultural patterns of the allotment’s domesticity? How does this pattern reflect persistence or change within structures or the extended matrilineal community?

Material Culture & Evidence for Changes in the Political Economy of the Nottoway Reservation

- 2) Nineteenth-century Nottoway farmsteads were heavily engaged with the agricultural economy of the region, including the import-export markets of produce and mercantile goods. At the turn of the twentieth century, mobility and wage labor became increasingly characteristic of Nottoway descendants’ lives. In what ways can the Woodson-Turner Site’s archaeological record be assessed for labor, consumption practices and socioeconomics through time? Identifying the elements of the Nottoway allottee material culture would allow exploration and fuller description of the positionality of this community viz a viz the changing economic structures of antebellum, Reconstruction and Jim Crow Virginia. How did the shifting racial status of Nottoway peoples impact their social maneuverability within the political economy of the periods?

Community Networks & Comparative Frameworks

- 3) The Woodson-Turner Site represents one of multiple contiguous Iroquoian reservation allotment households and farmsteads. In terms of the material evidence for commensality, community matrices, and labor pooling, how can the site be situated in relationship to contemporaneous allotment compounds and neighboring non-Nottoway residences? In what ways does the artifact record represent intra- and interrelationships among neighboring small holding farms and plantations? With long-term kinship and economic ties to adjacent White landowners, “Free negroes,” “free blacks,” and recently emancipated laborers, how might the comparative historical archaeology of the site open a discussion about the social and material lives of an Afro-Indian reservation community and their maintenance of networks of kinship and exchange through time and space?

Registration Requirements

The Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site meets the registration requirements set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, *The Nottoway of Virginia, c. 1650-c. 1953*. Under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage: Native American, archaeological sites must be associated with significant events or trends in Nottoway history. The Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site is associated with the privatizing of tribal holdings through family allotments that began c. 1850-1852. Millie Woodson-Turner was among the first group of women to apply for an allotment when this process began during the mid-19th century.

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To be eligible under Criterion D, a site must demonstrate it has information-yielding potential in the area of Archaeology: Historic: Aboriginal. The Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site has intact cultural deposits that have yielded important information concerning Nottoway culture and lifeways from c. 1852-c. 1953, the period that the site was owned by the extended Woodson-Turner-Claud family. Additionally, investigations of the site have yielded a dataset that will be useful for re-evaluating previously identified colonial-era through mid-20th century archaeological resources that, due to lack of understanding about how the Nottoway adopted English housing types and adapted manufactured goods for their own needs, may have been misidentified as Euro-American cultural deposits instead of Nottoway reservation-era homesteads and farms.

The Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site retains integrity of location and setting by possessing an undisturbed character that has preserved cultural deposits, stratification, and context necessary to yield important information. The site has integrity of association because it is directly related to the privatization of Nottoway tribal holdings through family allotments, a process that began c. 1850-1852 and marked the gradual elimination of tribal lands being held in common among tribal members. The site's integrity of feeling is conveyed by its undisturbed location and setting, which have not changed from a rural setting where farming remains a principal economic pursuit. Integrity of workmanship is not apparent as the site no longer retains any above-ground resources. Integrity of materials and design, however, can be discerned by the distribution of cultural components and spatial relationships indicative of historically significant events, in this case the consequences of the allotment system, of agricultural practices of the mid-19th to mid-20th century, and of Nottoway adaptation of mass-produced goods.

Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA
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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Woodard, Buck, Ph.D., Co-Principal Investigator, College of William & Mary, Berek Dore, M.A., Lead Archaeologist, LBA Services, and Megan Victor, M.A., Laboratory Analyst, College of William & Mary. "Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site, 44SN0341 Site Excavation Artifact Analysis Summary." Prepared for the *Underrepresented Communities Grant*, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.

Woodard, Buck, Ph.D., Co-Principal Investigator, Danielle Moretti-Langholtz, Ph.D., Co-Principal Investigator, and Megan Victor, MA, and Berek Dore, MA, RPA, Contributors. Multiple Property Documentation Form, *The Nottoway of Virginia, c. 1650-1953*. Prepared for the *Underrepresented Communities Grant*, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☒ University
- ☒ Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA;
Nottoway Indian Tribe of Virginia, Capron, VA; College of William & Mary American
Indian Resource Center, Williamsburg, VA

Historic Resources Survey Numbers (if assigned): DHR #087-5676 / 44SN0341

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.8 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site
Name of Property

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Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 36.726020 Longitude: -77.105510

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting: Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The historic boundary is drawn to be coterminous with the extent of the archaeological site as it has been delineated through field investigations that took place in 2015-2016. The Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site is located entirely within tax parcel 59 14 as recorded by Southampton County, Virginia, and as shown on the attached Tax Parcel Map, but the historic boundary is drawn to include only the portion within the parcel that contains the site. The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the attached Sketch Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic boundary encompasses the extent of the site as it has been documented to date, as well as the property's historic setting and all known associated historic resources.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Buck Woodard, Ph.D., Co-Principal Investigator; Danielle Moretti-Langholtz, Ph.D., Co-Principal Investigator; and Megan Victor, MA, and Berek Dore, MA, RPA, Contributors

organization: Department of Anthropology, American Indian Resource Center, at the College of William & Mary

name/title: Lena Sweeten McDonald

Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA
County and State

organization: Department of Historic Resources
street & number: 2801 Kensington Avenue
city or town: Richmond state VA zip code 23221
e-mail: lena.mcdonald@dhr.virginia.gov
telephone: 804-482-6439
date: September 2020

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site

City or Vicinity: Capron

County: Southampton County State: VA

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of ____.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.